



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Committee on Southern Africa Meets in Harare

Mugabe Opens Meeting

MB1903151894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in the implementation of the Mozambican General Peace Accord. He said all efforts must be made so that multi-party elections can take place in a peaceful atmosphere this October. Mugabe said this in Harare this morning at the opening of another OAU ad hoc committee meeting.

On the political and military situation in Angola, Robert Mugabe asked the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to continue to search for a peaceful solution for the country.

Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president and current OAU chairman, called on South African parties to take part in the elections due this April.

The OAU ad hoc committee meeting is reviewing the progress of peace in Mozambique, the situation in Angola, and the April elections in South Africa.

President Joaquim Chissano is also in Harare attending the meeting.

'Text' of Speech by Egypt's Mubarak

NC1903121194 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] of speech by Egyptian President and OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak to the OAU Southern Africa Committee in Harare on 19 March]

[Text] Harare, 19 Mar (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who is the current OAU chairman, delivered a speech at the opening session of the OAU's Southern Africa Committee in Harare today. Here is the text of the speech:

Brothers, presidents and heads of delegations, secretary general, representative of the African National Congress, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress, ladies and gentlemen: Once again we meet in this ancient African city to ponder the recent developments in the southern part of our glorious continent and discuss the moves that we should make in the coming months. We need to ensure that we remain on the course that will bring us nearer to our righteous goals and reward the bitter struggle in which we all have taken part for the principles of freedom and justice. The fraternal people in South Africa have taken the heavier share in this struggle, but all African nations and peace-loving forces in the world have come to their support.

To begin, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my brother and dear friend, President Robert Mugabe, and the brotherly Zimbabwean people for

hosting this momentous meeting that comes at a crucial juncture in the history of African struggle for liberation and progress. It is propitious that we meet today in a capital that has witnessed many of Africa's historic achievements.

I recall that our committee met in 21 August 1989. I and many of you had the honor to participate in that meeting in which we discussed ways of providing support to the South African people who were fighting a ferocious battle against apartheid and struggling for a just and safe society, one that is free from the shackles constricting the majority of this great people.

At that time, my brother and friend Nelson Mandela was in prison and many looked upon the abolition of apartheid as a distant dream. The daunting obstacles were there all right, but the will of the people triumphed in the end. Our great people in South Africa, braving the difficulties, faithful to their ideals, made a sizable contribution to the history of struggle for justice and freedom. We are now only a few steps away from the establishment of a democratic state in this precious part of this tenacious continent.

We are fully aware of the challenges we will have to face in the months and years ahead as we seek to build a strong and cohesive society capable of shaking off the painful legacy of the past and exploring the vast potential of its new horizons.

We have no other recourse but to accept these challenges and plunge into the battle of building a democratic state with the same grit that marked our struggle against the unjust system of apartheid.

It may be fitting here to point out the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, which is working tirelessly to accelerate the march of democracy, create a pluralistic system, and supervise the holding of general elections within the next few weeks.

We are confident that all the forces supporting legitimacy and progress will unite their ranks and come up with a formula for comprehensive national reconciliation that would spur and guide the current process. For this to happen, all national forces should take part in the elections, for the latter represents a first but crucial step in this historic transformation and the light that guides our hopes.

We, for our part, will not hesitate to engage in every necessary effort to protect this process. We see our task, within this committee, as one that will continue until the fruit of this struggle, which we launched side by side, is harvested. We will remain prepared to get in touch with all parties and urge them to participate in a positive way so that a democratic state in South Africa will come into being on schedule and take its place within the larger African community.

Long live the unity of African struggle. Long live the struggle of African nations for a new dawn of prosperity

and construction, an end to hatred and grudges, and a deeper commitment to freedom, democracy, and justice. May God guide our efforts to achieve this goal. Peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

Committee Issues Communique

*NC2003083794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT
19 Mar 94*

[Text] Harare, 19 Mar (MENA)-The African leaders taking part in the 10th session of the Southern African Committee, which concluded its meetings this evening in Harare under OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak, have welcomed the great progress made in the multilateral negotiations in South Africa, which culminated in the conclusion of the historic agreements to hold the first democratic and nonracial elections in the country in April.

The committee, in a statement issued at the end of its session, praised all parties to the peace process in South Africa for the spirit of tolerance they showed, which contributed to achieving this accomplishment.

In its final statement, the South African Committee emphasized its overwhelming support for democratic process in South Africa, which serves the great interests of whoever is living there, regardless of any ethnic considerations. The committee voiced its regret for the recent acts of violence in South Africa and called on all parties to show tolerance and a sincere spirit of reconciliation to put an end to the chaotic massacres and provide the appropriate atmosphere for holding the elections in the country. The committee paid tribute to the urgent efforts exerted by the transitional executive council and the Government of South Africa to contain the explosive situation in Bophuthatswana.

The committee called on all political leaders in South Africa to take the necessary measures to safeguard and guarantee the unity and territorial integrity of South Africa. It called on the international community to continue its backing for the process of democratic change in South Africa and reject any attempt to partition the country.

On behalf of the OAU leaders, the committee expressed its hope to welcome a "new South Africa" as a member in the organization following the April elections and the formation of a democratic government.

The following is the text of the statement:

The 10th session of the OAU's South African Committee of heads of states and governments met in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on 19 March 1994 to review the developments in South Africa on the eve of the first democratic and nonracial elections in that country. Participating in the meeting were Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the current chairman of OAU; President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, president of the host country and head of the front-line states; Botswana's President Ketumile Masire, Cape Verde's

President Antonio Mascarenhas, Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, Mozambique's President Chissano, Namibian President Dr. Sam Nujoma, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and Zambian President Frederick Chiluba.

Also present at the meeting were Angolan Prime Minister Marcelino Moco; Lieutenant General D. O. Diya, Nigerian Chief of the General Staff and vice-chairman of the Federal Executive Council; Benjamin Bounkoulou, Congolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Ahmed Djebbar, Algerian minister of national education; Osman Kamaza, Senegalese ambassador to Zimbabwe [name and title as received]; OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim; Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania; Alfred Nzo, member of the African National Congress (ANC) Executive Council [name and title as received]; and in the capacity of observer, Lakhdar Ibrahim, the UN secretary general's representative in South Africa.

The committee examined a report prepared by the OAU secretary general following his visit to South Africa and his extensive discussions with all concerned leaders there.

The committee listened to reports on the current situation in South Africa presented by the leaders of the PAC and ANC delegations.

The committee referred to the Harare Declaration, which it adopted on 21 August 1989 during its third regular session and which included the principles and directions for the negotiating process, and the program for ending apartheid and establishing a united, democratic, and nonracial state in South Africa.

The committee welcomed the considerable progress achieved since its last meeting and the splendid success achieved by the multilateral negotiations, which produced historic agreements providing for democratic elections in South Africa on 26, 27, and 28 April 1994 and the establishment of transitional structures to hold those elections.

The committee praised the spirit of tolerance shown by all parties involved in the peace process and the flexible attitudes which made the above achievement possible.

The committee voiced regret at the escalating violence in the country and grave concern at recent reports about the involvement of senior officers in South Africa's security forces in the continuing violence. The committee urged all parties in South Africa to show tolerance and sincerely seek reconciliation to put an end to the reckless massacres and prepare a suitable climate to hold peaceful elections.

The committee welcomed the PAC's decision to halt armed struggle unilaterally as of 16 April 1994. The committee termed this decision a contribution toward free and honest elections.

The committee applauded South Africa's Transitional Executive Council and Government for their prompt efforts to contain the explosive situation in Bophuthatswana and urged them to continue their task of maintaining order, security, and law and guaranteeing free political action throughout the country so that the April elections can be held in an atmosphere free from violence and threats.

The committee voiced support for the efforts to bring about national accord within the framework of an all-embracing process. Thanking all the leaders and parties involved in the electoral process, including those who joined it recently, for their sense of responsibility and perseverance, the committee regrets the decision by some parties to boycott the upcoming elections.

The committee commended the Transitional Executive Council, which took firm measures to involve Bophuthatswana in the electoral process.

The committee welcomed the meeting held recently between ANC Chairman Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and urged both leaders to continue the course of dialogue and cooperation, not just between themselves, but also with all the other political figures to end the devastating wave of violence and to pave the way for elections in a secure and peaceful atmosphere to build a new, democratic South Africa.

The committee categorically rejected and candidly condemned recent threats and acts of violence by those who deliberately wish to wear down the people and prevent the majority of South Africans from exercising their lawful right to choose their leaders and turn the page on the tragic chapters of the past for the first time. It appealed to the patriotic spirit of party leaders boycotting the elections and threatening to obstruct and dismantle the electoral process to reconsider their position and refrain from depriving their people of the right to partake of the biggest and most serious change in the history of South Africa. It also appealed to them to do their utmost to guarantee freedom of political activity all over the country and to hold the elections in a safe, peaceful atmosphere.

In this context, the committee expressed its deep concern over recent statements by kwaZulu leaders, statements that seek to destroy the country's unity. The OAU had rejected all attempts to partition the country, since they dramatically threaten peace and stability in the southern part of the continent and the entire region, and viewed these attempts as absolutely unacceptable.

The committee invited the South African Government and all political leaders in South Africa to take the necessary measures to protect and guarantee South African territorial integrity. The OAU called on the international community to maintain its support for the democratic process in South Africa and to reject any attempt to divide the country.

The committee reiterated its firm support for the democratic process in and the unity of South Africa, the process that serves and protects the greater interests of those living in the country, regardless of ethnic, cultural, or religious considerations. The committee is eager to see a new, democratic South Africa join the OAU house to enhance the organization and play its natural role in the greater international community.

It welcomed the participation of the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union, and the British Commonwealth, in monitoring the elections. It urged all South African parties to cooperate fully with the international observers in their mission. In this context, the committee expressed its appreciation of the OAU member states that pledged to send observers to monitor the elections and urged those that have not done so to do the same.

On behalf of all OAU member states, the heads of states and the heads of delegations taking part in the 10th ordinary session of the Southern African Committee welcome the new South Africa as a member of the OAU after the April 1994 elections and the establishment of a democratic government.

The heads of states and governments and delegation chairmen expressed their deep appreciation and gratitude for His Excellency President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the government and people of Zimbabwe for their hospitality and the excellent facilities they have provided to them during their meeting.

Burundi**Government Proposes New State Security Body**

EA2003124594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers yesterday held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency Cyprien Ntaryamira. Three items were on the meeting's agenda. Here is a report on the meeting by the minister of communication and spokesman of the government, Cyriaque Simbizi.

[Begin Simbizi recording] Three items were on the agenda of the meeting, first, the draft decree on the organization of the services at the Presidency of the Republic; second, the draft decree on the creation and organization of the General Administration of State Security; and third, the draft decree on the organization of the Ministry of National Defense. [passage omitted]

The ministers discussed setting up a General Administration of State Security charged with all the problems relating to the security of the head of state, the other state institutions, and senior political personalities. The main reason for this draft decree originates in the unfortunate events that our country has been through since the night of 20 to 21 October 1993. The serious consequences of destabilizing the institutions, notably the Presidency, justifies the establishment of a body technically and morally trained to efficiently ensure the protection of national democratic institutions, irrespective of the party or people in power, today or tomorrow.

It is within this framework that we have proposed the creation of a General Administration of State Security which comprises a security unit for the institutions and the Central Investigation Office. The unit is military and made up of about 1,000 men, whose recruitment will be carried out from existing units of the Armed Forces or through military channels. The unit will have to reflect the image of a truly national army in its composition, discipline, and technical, moral, and patriotic training.

The members of the council unanimously recognized the appropriateness of such a structure given the circumstances our country has just experienced. They recognized that this was, in fact, a formalization of its existence, since there has always been a Presidential Guard Unit, though without a regular function. This unit did not deal with the protection of the president of the republic alone. It was often drawn from a military barracks and dealt with other tasks.

Under the new project, the same body will also deal with the protection of other senior political personalities and strategic points.

It is worth noting that the project was conceived jointly with the services concerned, notably the Army and the Gendarmerie headquarters, as well as the National Documentation Services. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Bus Attacked; 40 Reported Killed in Other Clashes

EA2003150094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The Musaga Estate was the site yesterday of certain incidents that increased tension in the area, after an Otracom [Office of Transport and Communication] bus was attacked with a grenade. We managed to telephone the head of the Musaga zone, who first of all briefed us on the security situation in the zone in an interview with our colleague, Antoine Kaburahe. [passage omitted]

We have not managed to link up with the head of the Nyakabiga zone, but there is trouble there, as well, which reportedly has caused between 20 and 40 deaths since yesterday afternoon. The killings are still going on up to this moment, despite the presence of security forces on the spot.

Cameroon**Kontchou Rejects Nigerian Move on Bakassi Dispute**

LD2003145394 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] In the Nigeria-Cameroon dispute over the Bakassi Peninsula, Lagos has said it is ready to organize a referendum in the region, which is coveted by both countries. The Nigerian deputy foreign minister told the Nigerian press agency NAN that he is confident on the issue of holding such a referendum, since, he said, 90 percent of the population of this peninsula is made up of Efik-speaking Nigerians. How do the Cameroon authorities react to this proposal? We asked Augustin Kontchou, information minister and spokesman for the Cameroon Government:

[Begin Kontchou recording] We are surprised by such a declaration. It shows quite clearly that the Nigerians do not consider the Bakassi Peninsula to be Nigerian territory. Cameroon cannot of course accept that a referendum should be held in order to determine that part of its territory should go elsewhere. I would like, nevertheless, to thank the Nigerian deputy foreign minister for showing the international community with this declaration that the Bakassi Peninsula is indeed Cameroonian territory.

I would, however, like to know what the Nigerians really want. We have been negotiating with them in Togo. They have not told us that they are abandoning this mediation, but they now seem to be following another path: The Nigerian foreign minister announced in Cairo that there would soon be a summit between the Nigerian and Cameroonian heads of state, but we have not been told anything about this. And now they announce a referendum. We conclude that this is some sort of diplomatic

and media agitation in order to sow confusion. Cameroon cannot take this agitation very seriously. [end recording]

Central African Republic

Patasse Returns From UDEAC Summit, Comments

AB1803220594 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Télévision Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Excerpts] President Ange Felix Patasse returned to Bangui this afternoon after taking part in the 29th summit of heads of state of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC], held from 15 to 16 March in Ndjamen, Chad. Several personalities, in particular Prime Minister Jean-Luc Mandaba, the speaker of the National Assembly, members of the government and the presidential staff went to welcome him at Bangui airport. [passage omitted]

Soon after his arrival at the Palais de la Renaissance, the president reviewed the Ndjamen summit. He recalled the signing of the treaty and agreements establishing the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States [CEMAC], the Monetary Union of Central Africa, and the Economic Union of Central Africa. The quality of discussions held by the UDEAC heads of state was very much appreciated. In fact, they did not merely content themselves with approving the reports drawn up by experts and ministers. On the contrary, they carried out a detailed examination of the documents submitted to them. The issues discussed at the summit consisted of economic and regional integration, the situation of the Bank of Central African States, and a report on the opening up of the region, presented by the Central African Republic.

President Ange Felix Patasse also appealed for reconciliation between the Chadian Government and Moïse Kette's movement operating in southern Chad, the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy. Alain-George Ngatoua has given us a full report on President Patasse's Ndjamen trip:

[Begin Patasse recording] I would like to tell you how happy I feel to be among you this 17 March, for, within days, we will be marking the anniversary of the tragic death of President Barthélémy Boganda. In Ndjamen, we contributed much to the success of the UDEAC summit. We have remained faithful to its spirit and I am happy to announce that at long last Central Africa is coming out of its deep slumber. We have understood that our destinies are linked together. Central Africa is lagging far behind the others because of national chauvinism. At the same time that we held our summit in Ndjamen, West Africa was also holding its summit. While all the West African heads of state were present at their summit, some leaders in our subregion were absent. You will understand the anguish we felt some time ago. So if we left Bangui for Ndjamen, it was not simply to

accept the UDEAC secretary general's report, but because we wanted to breathe new life into this institution by taking a decisive step.

It was a choice between continuing to tread the same well-trodden paths or to carry out a radical restructuring. We opted for the latter solution. Yes, Central Africa is coming out of its long sleep and those who want to remain within this general dynamic awakening movement will do so, but those who do not want to do so—and it is a question of state sovereignty—are free not to go along with the others.

As far as we are concerned, we have stated that the treaty establishing the economic and monetary community in Central Africa must be signed at all costs. We have also said that it was not obligatory to sign the treaty on the same day and at the same place. Each country can do so within the framework of its peculiar institutions. On this score, the host country submitted the draft treaty for signature. Chad, Congo, and the Central African Republic have signed the treaty. The president of Equatorial Guinea could not be present at Ndjamen and delegated this responsibility to his deputy prime minister, so Equatorial Guinea has also signed. Cameroon sent only the president of its Economic and Social Council, who did not even have a mandate to initial the document. However, since the current chairmanship of the UDEAC has fallen to Cameroon, the ball is in that country's court. We have decided to walk hand in hand, and that is the determining factor. The community has been born. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rwanda

Prime Minister-Designate Names New Government

EA1803213094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Faustin Twagiramungu, the prime minister of the broad-based transitional government, announced that the transitional government is due to be put in place before 21 March, that is to say next Monday. In a statement, the prime minister-designate listed of the ministers chosen from all the parties due to take part in this government and stressed the reason for the current deadlock. Let us listen to Prime Minister-designate Faustin Twagiramungu:

[Begin Twagiramungu recording] [passage omitted] Rwandans, the Arusha Peace Accord provides for responsibilities to be given to each of the political actors in its implementation, in this case the president of the Republic, the Rwandan Government, the political parties, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the prime minister of the broad-based transitional government. I now wish to seize this opportunity to announce to the Rwandan people that, as far as I am concerned, in my capacity of prime minister-designate and by virtue of

Article 52 of the protocol of the accord on power-sharing, I have already completed all necessary consultations. [passage omitted]

After the consultations I held with the various political parties and with the RPF, I am happy to present to the Rwandan people a list of the people chosen to hold ministerial portfolios in the broad-based transitional government. They must be—or rather, are due to be—sworn in before the president of the Republic and the Transitional National Assembly at a date to be fixed by the Rwandan Government and the RPF. This date should be 21 March at the latest. The people on this list are:

For the National Revolutionary Movement for Development: Augustin Bizimana, Ferdinand Nahimana, Prosper Mugiraneza, Andre Ntagerura, and Pauline Nyiramasuhuko;

For the RPF: Pasteur Bizimungu, Dr. (Nature) Kayumba, Colonel Dr. Joseph Karemera, Seth Sendashonga, and Dr. Jacques Bihozagara, who is also vice prime minister;

For the Republican Democratic Movement: Dismas Nsegiyaremye, Boniface Ngulinzira, [Agathe] Uwilingiyimana;

For the Social Democratic Party: Augustin Iyamuremye, Frederic Nzamurambaho, Marc Regenera;

For the Liberal Party: Justin Mugenzi, Landouald Ndasingwa, (Aloys Nyuhita);

And for the Christian Democratic Party: Jean-Neponcène (Nayinzira). [passage omitted]

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Departs After Talks

EA1903115094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Tanzanian Foreign Minister Joseph Rwegasira left Kigali yesterday afternoon after a weeklong visit to our country. The mission came within the framework of the implementation of the Arusha peace agreements and met the requests for President Mwinyi's intervention made by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the president of the Republic.

During his visit, Minister Rwegasira held talks with the main political forces of the country, forces which are to take part in the transitional institutions. He met the president of the Republic, the two prime ministers, RPF officials, and representatives of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], the Republican Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the two Liberal Party [PL] factions.

Rwegasira said before his departure that the only remaining obstacle to setting up the transitional institutions lay with the PL party, especially in the lack of coordination by the two factions on how to distribute their ministerial portfolios.

On behalf of the facilitator, President Mwinyi, Minister Rwegasira urged all the parties involved to assume their responsibilities in the implementation of the Arusha peace accord. Before leaving Kigali, Rwegasira met with the political parties due to take part in the broad-based transitional government, as well as diplomats accredited in Kigali. The Office of the President, the MRND, and the Mugenzi faction of the PL were not represented [words indistinct] at that meeting.

Ethiopia

President Returns to Addis Ababa From Zimbabwe

EA2003201594 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1600 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Summary] President Meles Zenawi arrived in Addis Ababa this evening after concluding his working visit to Kenya and Zimbabwe. President Meles Zenawi was met by Prime Minister Tamirat Layne and other high-ranking officials of the transitional government of Ethiopia when he arrived at Bole International Airport.

Kenya

Sudanese Speaker Holds Talks With Somali Leaders

Meets With Aidid

EA1903191894 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Mr. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, speaker of the Transitional National Assembly and leader of Sudan's delegation at the Nairobi negotiations, met with Major General Mohamed Farah Aidid, the leader of the Somali National Alliance. The meeting touched on the efforts to provide stability and peace in Somalia and to reach a peaceful settlement to end the civil war there.

Major General Aidid praised Sudan for its solid stand and for its unlimited support, which the Somali people have been receiving throughout their ordeal.

Mr. Khalifah expressed Sudan's readiness to continue supporting the Somali brothers in the implementation of the resolutions of the reconciliation conference currently being held in Nairobi, in which all the Somali factions are participating, by means of the provision of technical and moral assistance, by placing Sudan's resources at the disposal of the Somali brothers and hosting any meetings which they deemed appropriate to hold in Sudan.

It is worth mentioning that Mr. Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah will this evening meet Mr. Ali Mahdi, the provisional Somali president, for talks on ways of supporting the Somali reconciliation, and to confirm Sudan's stand on the side of the Somali people and all its factions.

Meets With Ali Mahdi

EA2003203094 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, chairman of the Transitional National Assembly and leader of the government delegation to the peace negotiations with the rebel movement, this evening at his residence in Nairobi met Somali leader Ali-Mahdi Mohamed, with whom he discussed the situation in Somalia in the aftermath of the

meeting the Somali factions held in Nairobi. Mr. Khalifah said he hoped that the Somalis would be able to arrive at a joint solution. The Somali leader praised Sudan's stance towards the Somali issue and said his country still expected a great deal from Sudan.

The radio correspondent in Nairobi has reported that the Somali leaders are going to hold their final meeting on 22 March, during which time the broad guidelines of the agreement which has been arrived at will be laid down. The agreement provides for the formation of a presidential council comprising a head of state, four deputies and a prime minister. The latter's government will comprise between 19 to 21 ministers, in addition to which an interim parliament will also be formed, with its members to be elected from the various Somali regions by a consensus of the populations in each. The transitional period is to be fixed at two years.

It was also agreed that a conference be held in Mogadishu in April to (appoint) the president and members of the presidential council and the prime minister and members of the government. Earlier, Mr. Khalifah had met Major General Mohamed Farah Aidid, the leader of the Somali National Alliance.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Interviewed on Cairo Agreement, Aidid

NC1903172694 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Mar 94 p 5

[Report on interview with interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed by correspondent Inas Nur; place and date not given]

[Text] The framework agreement reached in Cairo by 12 Somali factions gives a glimpse of hope; that is, if it is approved by General Aidid, who has been outside Somalia since last March.

Consultations in Cairo among the Somali factions representing the Salvation Alliance were held at the invitation of Egypt, which currently chairs the OAU. Commenting on that, interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who lived in Cairo in 1960 as a researcher at the Malaria Institute, said: President Mubarak's invitation to us reflected the strong fraternal relations and the historic ties that link our countries.

In an exclusive interview with AL-AHRAM, Mahdi said that the Somali people are eager to see peace prevail in their country. This desire was enhanced with the arrival of international forces. Mahdi warned against overoptimism, in view of another development that calls for concern; namely, the withdrawal of a considerable part of the international forces by the end of this month before all factions are disarmed, the establishment of

state institutions is completed, the police force is reorganized, and peace is restored. This constitutes a threat because fighting might resume after the forces withdraw, he said.

Speaking about the obstacles hindering reconciliation, Mahdi said: Although we reached an agreement in Addis Ababa last March, a small group is working to separate the northern part of Somalia. Mahdi denied that Aidid is in control of a wide area of Somalia. He pointed out that the image of Aidid drawn in the media is not true and distorts the facts. He explained that Somalia has 18 regions, 16 of which are under the control of the 12 factions of the Salvation Alliance, while two regions are controlled by the National Movement in the north.

Asked whether there is dialogue between the 12 factions and the National Movement in the north, Mahdi said: There is no official contact between us, but there are personal contacts with figures from the north. We hope the situation will develop in the future into an expanded Somali dialogue, he said.

Mahdi was asked about the agreement reached in Cairo between the factions and the prospects for its success in the absence of Aidid, who was invited to the meeting but failed to attend. He said: We are eager to meet with him to solve the problem. We have not ignored him; we will invite him to take part in implementing the agreement.

Mahdi believes that several parties are encouraging Aidid to take negative stands and they provide him with what he needs to maintain the present situation. Mahdi, however, refrained to name these parties.

On the reason for and significance of Aidid's presence outside Somalia and the acceptance of Aliyow, one of the leaders of the factions allied with Aidid, of Egypt's invitation to attend and participate in the Somali discussions, Mahdi said: Aidid took part in the political consultations that took place in Addis Ababa last March. Ever since then, he has been traveling on tours outside the country. As regards Aliyow, he came here in response to Egypt's invitation. His presence here manifests the differences in viewpoint with Aidid, who is allied with two other factions. The total number of Somali factions is 15.

On Aidid's earlier comments that the Somali factions were about to reach agreement had Egypt not intervened, Mahdi said: Egypt invited us all without distinction. What Egypt is doing does not target any specific party and does not give or withhold privileges to any. All the rumors Aidid is spreading against Egypt are not true.

As regards differences between the group of 12 that constitute the Salvation Alliance, Mahdi said: I confirm that there are no differences among the 12 factions and that all reports about divisions are not true. We have defined a specific and united policy and a fixed defense, which will grow from whatever conclusions we reach through our democratic discussions.

On Aidid's accusation that the United Nations is the reason behind the suffering in Somalia, Mahdi said: It is unfortunate for us to hear accusations, which are not in line with the true interests of our people, leveled against the role of the United Nations. The truth is very different. The United Nations intervened at a time when our people were going through a very bad crises. The average daily number of deaths was about 2,000. Chaos prevailed everywhere. These problems were eliminated, and stability and peace were restored. He added: We should not forget that the role of the United Nations contributed toward constructing administrative institutions in various regions of Somalia. Had the United Nations not intervened, the catastrophe would have been much greater. On the role of the forces remaining in Somalia after the end of the current month, the number of which will be 22,000, Mahdi said: Actually, we are not satisfied with the new duties specified for these forces in accordance with the Security Council resolution. The resolution stipulates that these forces should stay in their barracks, maintain public facilities such as airports and ports, and protect aid convoys, without actually participating in disarmament operations, spreading public security, and contributing toward reconciliation. We deduce from this that the role of international forces in Somalia will shrink.

Italian General on Situation, Troop Withdrawal

LD2003130194 Rome RAI Uno Television Network in Italian 1700 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The situation in Mogadishu following the deaths of our two colleagues is extremely tense. General Fiore, the commander of our contingent in the country, who, as you will recall, is stationed on the aircraft carrier Garibaldi, has given a precise order to all journalists to leave Mogadishu immediately in order to board the carrier, where, as I will remind you, the bodies of our two colleagues have been taken. Filippo Gaudenzi spoke on the telephone to Gen Fiore. Let's hear what he had to say.

[Begin recording] [Gaudenzi] What is the situation like at present in Mogadishu?

[Fiore] The situation is always difficult, and anything can happen from one moment to the next. For all intents and purposes, we no longer have any information sources on the ground because we are now stationed only at the port area and the airport. The last 90 soldiers will board the aircraft carrier this evening, and, in this way, our mission is over.

[Gaudenzi] In other words, does this mean that none of our fellow nationals will remain in Somalia?

[Fiore] From this evening, when the last group will board the ship, none of the contingent will remain on land. Only the diplomatic delegation, the ambassador, some administrators from the embassy and a group of carabinieri to escort the ambassador will remain.

[Gaudenzi] What is the morale like of the men following the end of a mission whose balance sheet has yet to be added up?

[Fiore] This event has hit us hard because we were used to living with these journalists. They almost seemed to belong to us. We are very sad. The journalists had been with us for a week, and the irony is that this evening they would have boarded the Garibaldi to return to Italy with us.

[Gaudenzi] Do you think it significant that the two journalists were Italian? Did they want to kill Italians?

[Fiore] Not just Italians. They wanted to kill Westerners. There are very few Westerners remaining in Somalia, and Italians are Westerners. Unfortunately, this is the way it goes.

[Gaudenzi] When do you expect to return to Italy?

[Fiore] We should have left this evening, but our schedule has been altered slightly because tomorrow

morning a [word indistinct] 122 will arrive from Mombassa. We will load the bodies of the two journalists on the 122 (?plane), which will then leave for Italy. I believe that we will finally leave on 23 March. [end recording]

Last German UN Contingent Departs

*LD1803134094 Berlin DDP/ADN in German
1255 GMT 18 Mar 94*

[Text] Bonn (DDP/ADN)—The Bundeswehr has ended its Somalia mission. The German Defense Ministry stated today that the last German soldier left the East African country at midday. The last contingent of 180 soldiers from the German support unit was taken on board the frigates "Cologne" and "Karlsruhe" by helicopter.

Next Wednesday [23 March], Defense Minister Volker Ruehe (Christian Democratic Union) will welcome the returning soldiers at the military section of Cologne/Bonn airport and dismiss the German Somalia support unit from service.

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'Third Force' Allegations in Report Detailed

MB1903123494 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 19 Mar 94 pp 1-2

[Report summarizing allegations contained in the Goldstone Commission report on police involvement illegal weapons distribution and other activities by correspondents John Perlman and Bronwyn Littleton]

[Text]

The Allegations

These include gun-running to men involved in hit squads, the illegal manufacture of weapons, the issuing of false documents and passports and the orchestration of violence to destabilise the country.

According to a written memorandum from "Q" [former South African Police officer who supplied information to the Goldstone Commission] generals Basic Smit and Krappies Engelbrecht, supported by IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members Themba Khoza and Victor Ndlovu, initiated the gun-manufacturing project for the purpose of orchestrating violence.

Until about 18 months ago, the unit was involved in the manufacture of homemade weapons on the East Rand and in Silverton. Warrant-Officer Snor Vermeulen, Warrant-Officer Lionel Snyman and Warrant-Officer Dawid Britz—all members of C10—directed this operation. Other weapons from Koevoet [former South-West Africa counterinsurgency unit] supplies had been transported to Vlakplaas and later to Murrayhill (Mechem). The weapons were cleaned in acid and their serial numbers removed. The weapons were then placed in black bags and distributed to IFP members. Later, weapons were also received from Mozambique. When the unit's arms supply ran low, they bought weapons from Brooklyn Circle Arms. Five former operatives of Vlakplaas testified to the following.

A large quantity of weapons from Koevoet was transported to Vlakplaas in the late 1980s, including AK-47s, mortars, RPG-7 rockets and hand grenades. Many of these weapons were supplied to Inkatha. Later the arms were transferred to a nearby farm and some were stored at the Speskop military installation.

Former Vlakplaas commander Eugene de Kock had arranged for the purchase of firearms from a weapons shop in Pretoria, including Glock pistols. The weapons were bought in the name of Badger Arms, one of several front companies run by De Kock.

The men worked extensively with false documents, including passports. When Vlakplaas eventually disbanded, Brigadier Beukes and Colonel Cronje, both of SAP [South African Police] headquarters in Pretoria, arranged false identity documents and passports.

This information was tested through the Department of Home Affairs and the SAP and found to be true.

The Men Involved

According to the main informant, known as "Q", Unit C1 at Vlakplaas, later known as C10, under the command of Colonel Eugene de Kock, had been involved since 1989 in violence aimed at the destabilisation of South Africa, including the organisation of hostel and train violence. The operations were under the command of Lieutenant-General Baise Smit and Major-General Krappies Engelbrecht. Lieutenant-General Johan de Roux, head of Crime Combating and Investigation Services, had full knowledge of, and was involved in, these activities. Dries (Brood) van Heerden, a former Vlakplaas man now a senior security official at ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] bank, was involved in distributing the weapons, employing only Zulus loyal to the IFP. He was assisted by another ABSA official, Douglas Crew.

Others involved in the project were Eugene de Kock, Brood van Heerden, Willie Nortje, Charlie Chate, Chappies Klopper, Snor Vermeulen, Lionel Snyman and Dawid Britz, all from unit C10, Vossie de Kock and Koekies Koekemoer of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Unit; Larry Hinton, Laurie Wasserman and Andy Taylor of the Durban security police; and the then KwaZulu Police Commissioner General Jac Buchner.

Evidence was that Engelbrecht had at all times been involved in the projects and approved payments from the fund.

The Inkatha Connection

IFP Transvaal leader Themba Khoza was recruited by Brood van Heerden and Victor Ndlovu later joined them. They distributed weapons. Khoza was caught at a roadblock with some of these arms on September 4 1990. Unit C10 paid his bail and legal fees, Khoza concocted a story about the weapons and was acquitted.

The project also involved crash courses in weapons and grenade training for IFP members.

Khoza was issued with a car and he and Victor Ndlovu were paid as "informers" using false names. They were also supplied with firearms.

Some of the arms distributed to the IFP were manufactured by Vlakplaas members at Mechew, a subsidiary of Denel.

The commission further noted that an investigation into KwaZulu Police [KZP], hit squads, made public last December, had been blocked by a Brigadier E du Preez "in direct contradiction" of a decision made after a meeting with President de Klerk.

The commission said there was "convincing evidence" that "elements in the KZP have been and are still involved in hit squad activities in Natal and also in the Transvaal". An officer investigating this said there was evidence "indicating the involvement of members of the SAP security police in hit squad activities".

The commission criticized the deputy-commissioner of the KZP, Major-General Mathe, whose name "over years (has) been linked with improper conduct in the course of his official duties".

The Cover-Ups

The commission was told that on Engelbrecht's orders, all files and correspondence relating to Inkatha were to be destroyed. The commission also received information that Engelbrecht had instructed C10 members of dig up information compromise Goldstone so that he could be "persuaded" to drop the inquiry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Botha told the commission that Engelbrecht had requested a Brigadier Schoeman to report that Engelbrecht's department was not involved in the matters under investigation.

The commission also has information that Smit helped to quash an investigation of motor theft against Lieutenant Piet Botha, one of the directors of Intercol.

Two police officers, Colonel Roelf Venter and Major Henning Brand, approached Major du Plessis and attempted to find out how the Goldstone Commission investigation was proceeding. Venter later asked Du Plessis to keep Engelbrecht informed on who was giving information to the commission and what the National Intelligence Service was passing on.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, and Law and Order Minister Herus Kriel, the allegations were put to generals Smit, Engelbrecht and Le Roux and colonels De Kock, Venter and Bellingham. Venter said Engelbrecht had put a stop to his investigation into alleged arms importation by De Kock.

Guns for Money

There was testimony that De Kock himself took some of the money he received in payment for the arms. De Kock was paid by the IFP for the weapons. Although he left the SAP almost a year ago with a R[rand]1.2-million "golden handshake"—with the approval of the Cabinet—he continued with the project. De Kock, Vermeulen, and other operatives Paul van Dyk, Jeff Bosigo, Joe Mamesela and Lucas Kalino, left the SAP with huge payouts to keep them quiet. The Askaris [former African National Congress guerrillas working for police] were paid between R200,000 and R600,000 each.

The commission was supplied with information about two front companies, Eastech and Intercol, set up by De Kock was in excess of R1 million and was approved by the Cabinet.

Smit Denies Involvement

MB2003090094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Mar 94 p 4

[Report by Dirk Van Eeden]

[Text] General Basie Smit, the SAP's [South African Police] second in command and alleged commander of the "Third Force", yesterday denied any involvement in criminal activity and said he was outraged at being put on mandatory leave by President F.W. de Klerk. "In all my years as a detective, even while working in the drug squad, I have never treated anybody in this manner, not even a prostitute," he said.

Flanked by two legal representatives at his Pretoria home yesterday, General Smit said he had a good idea of the identity of the mysterious Mr Q, the key witness who gave evidence to the Goldstone commission against three top generals.

The generals were waiting for a senior advocate to come back to them before taking legal action.

General Smit, one of a number of officers suspended yesterday, denied claims before the Goldstone commission that he had overseen the manufacture and distribution of weapons to Inkatha. "Not in a million years would it be possible, practical or true that I would get involved in deliberately destabilising my country. It is utter nonsense," he said. "I am not a man who deals in allegations. I deal in facts. The Goldstone report refers to 'information', but 'information' is not proof. No court will convict a man on the strength of 'information'".

This is exactly what is upsetting him: he was put on mandatory leave and a shadow was cast over his career, without him being able to respond to the allegations made against him. He went through his copy of the report paragraph by paragraph. Notes in the margins say: "Nonsense", "no proof", "hearsay allegations".

The only allegation put to him when he and generals Johan le Roux and Krappies Englebrecht went to see the Goldstone commission on Wednesday was that he had been involved in smuggling guns to the IFP. He went to the commission without legal representation and answered all question openly. "It was only later that I learned from General Englebrecht that I was also accused of manufacturing weapons and training IFP members in the handling of guns," he said. "Until this day, I am not sure of the commands I was supposed to have given or what exactly I am accused of."

General Smit also denied he had been involved in giving golden handshakes to former members of the notorious Vlakplaas unit to buy their silence. Retirement packages were a political decision, and he had offered to provide the commission with a memorandum to prove his innocence. The document was written by General le Roux and General Englebrecht, and approved by the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, and the minister.

General Smit was shocked to learn of the drastic measures Mr de Klerk had taken against him, and the reference that the generals would have been arrested if proof could be found was difficult to swallow for a policeman who had been in the force for almost 40 years.

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General Smit did not think the president would be influenced to such a degree by a mere "skenderstorie" (gossip).

General le Roux said in an interview at his office yesterday he was completely astonished by the report. When he spoke to the commission, no allegations were made to him and he had answered all questions openly. An allegation that he had ordered the killing of a certain Maponya had been dealt with at a judicial inquest and by the Harms commission, without any incriminating evidence being found against him.

Engelbrecht To Be Investigated Further

MB2003092494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Mar 94 pp 1, 4

[Report by Edyth Bulbring]

[Excerpt] A series of inconclusive inquiries into political violence overseen by Major-General Krappies Engelbrecht will come under fresh scrutiny in the next fortnight by a team of international investigators appointed by the President F.W. de Klerk. The Goldstone commission, which named General Engelbrecht as one of three top generals implicated in "Third Force" activity, has a mass of new information to put before the investigators. This information is expected to throw the spotlight on the remarkable record of failure by the SA [South African] Police [SAP] to resolve a series of cases of serious political violence.

As head of SAP's counter-intelligence department, General Engelbrecht is in charge of all investigations dealing with violence and subversion—including train, taxi and hostel massacres. Before that, he was involved in two major investigations into security force involvement in hit squad activities.

The sequence begins with the allegations of convicted murderer Almond Nofomela in 1989 that he and another police officer based at Vlakplaas, Dirk Coetze, had murdered anti-apartheid figures. General Engelbrecht was requested to assist the McNally commission of inquiry into the allegations. Tim McNally later led evidence before the Harms commission, which found there was no proof of a state-sanctioned police hit squad at Vlakplaas.

Then General Engelbrecht was appointed by former Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to assist in an investigation of the SA Defence Force after claims that the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], a covert military organisation, was involved in murdering political opponents of the government. He paid particular attention to the assassination of Wits academic David Webster, allegedly by a CCB hit squad. At the Webster inquest, retired police general Jaap Joubert said General Engelbrecht had sent a message to detained murder suspect Ferdi Barnard that he should not speak for six or seven months about CCB activities. A week before his evidence, the investigating officer, Warrant Officer Wessel

Rousseau, had told the Rand Supreme Court General Engelbrecht had warned two other CCB operatives not to talk. They were Calia Botha and Slang van Zyl. The inquest court could not make a conclusive finding. The Harms commission later found the CCB was not responsible for the murder of Dr Webster.

General Engelbrecht is one of three generals placed on compulsory leave on Friday by Mr de Klerk for allegedly being involved in providing arms to Inkatha for hit-squad activities, illegally manufacturing weapons, issuing false documents and passports, fomenting violence and attempting cover-ups when the Goldstone commission began its work.

The evidence provided by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on Friday, described as *prima facie* of criminal action, is only a part of the allegations of illegal activities that will be provided to a special task team of international policemen. Evidence received by the Goldstone commission, but not yet disclosed, includes allegations of car theft and corruption in a rewards scheme for AK-47 assault rifles and other criminal acts by policemen. [passage omitted]

General Accused of Blocking Inquiries

MB2003114694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Mar 94 p 1

[Report by Claire Roberston]

[Text] A Goldstone commission sub-committee has singled out South Africa's top policeman, General Johan van der Merwe, for scathing criticism. The Wallis sub-committee, set up in 1992 to investigate the causes of violence in Natal, charges General van der Merwe with having twice blocked bold initiatives by his senior officers to root out alleged SAP [South African Police] misconduct in Natal in the past.

The general yesterday dismissed the charge as "naive and stupid".

During sittings in Natal, the sub-committee under Mr M.J.D. Wallis, SC, was inundated with allegations that police had delayed investigations and that members of the force had perpetrated acts of violence. Faced with a mountain of unsolved cases, many of which had never been processed properly, the sub-committee, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC [African National Congress] agreed to identify a workable number of solvable cases in the Port Shepstone area. All parties would cooperate in bringing these cases to trial as a "very small first step in restoring community trust in the police force", they agreed in February last year. Local police accepted the plan, but approval from headquarters has still not been obtained more than a year later. General van der Merwe had ignored approaches by the Goldstone Commission, the report said.

Yesterday the general said he was not aware of the request.

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In May last year, General van der Merwe assured the committee of his "sincere desire" to improve relations between the police and the community. Three months later, he blocked a bold plan to root out police misconduct in the Natal Midlands hours before it was to be placed before the committee. The entire Natal SAP hierarchy had approved the establishment of a police investigation unit to investigate allegations of police misconduct in the Natal Midlands. At the time, General van der Merwe said he did not object to the proposal in principle, but would not sanction the unit because a Security Forces Board of Inquiry Act existed to deal with such matters.

The Wallis report rejected this response as inadequate, saying the board—yet to be constituted—would not have the powers to investigate many complaints.

Yesterday General van der Merwe said he had discussed the matter with Judge Richard Goldstone at the time "and he supported me". He rejected allegations that he had blocked the Natal initiatives.

De Klerk, KwaZulu Commissioner Comment on Report

MB1803201194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Excerpts] A Goldstone Commission report has linked three senior officers of the South African Police and Inkatha Freedom Party officials to organized violence in the country. [passage omitted]

[Begin De Klerk recording, in English] It is indeed a very serious matter when some of the top management of a police force are implicated in deeds which obviously militate against the interests of the country, which are in direct contrast to what should take place. Therefore, I regard this report as—if the facts finally are proved to be fully correct—as shocking. And resulting from that, I believe that very, very strong steps would then be needed. However, as you would have noted the report itself emphasizes the fact that nobody can be regarded as guilty, but that it does present strong *prima facie* evidence.

As is customary under such circumstances, the government is called upon to take some immediate steps, firstly, in order to ensure that further investigations will not be hampered in any way and the first recommendation of the report also suggests that such steps should be taken. As a first step, I would like to announce that all those implicated in the findings of the commission, implicated in any unlawful act or aiding or abetting any unlawful act, or being involved in the whole plot and the activities described by the report, are immediately put on leave.

We haven't had time to fully analyze the situation and to distinguish whether in some instances further immediate disciplinary action, going further than that, is justified. There are various options that one can look at. The

government feels that the best option at this time, and this we will be discussing with the TEC [Transitional Executive Council], would be to immediately appoint a high-level international police investigation team, to simultaneously ask one of the attorney generals to work very closely with such a team, and to ask the TEC to nominate an expert, a jurist, to also together with the attorney general, work very closely with this investigation team. They will obviously have the support, inasmuch as they require it, of the South African Police.

This is the first time where we have evidence through the Goldstone Commission, and the Goldstone Commission was inter alia created to deal with these allegations about a third force—this is the first time that such *prima facie* evidence is laid before us, and I am now keeping my promise and that is to take immediate action. I would also like to highlight the fact that the report itself emphasizes that we have....[pauses] We are dealing here with the possibility of a relatively small group of people, and any conclusion that this means that the South African Police force, as a force, is involved in political violence would be more than grossly unfair. [end recording]

The kwaZulu Police commissioner, Lieutenant General Roy During, this afternoon denied that his police force received any weapons from General Smit, who has now been placed on compulsory leave.

[Begin recording] [During, in English] No, I'm afraid not. We have spare arms. I'm sure we could use them in kwaZulu, but there is most certainly no contact between myself and Basie Smit with regard to arms or arms deals at all.

[Unidentified correspondent] Doesn't kwaZulu basically get their arms from South Africa? They work with the South African Police, don't they?

[During] Well, I'm afraid I'm not going to give away our secrets—where we get our arms from—but we have our suppliers in South Africa, yes. [end recording]

Buthelezi: No IFP Involvement in Weapons Supply

MB1903110894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Revelations of police involvement in violence and weapons supply have met with a denial from kwaZulu chief minister, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on the one hand, while on the other the ANC [African National Congress] is convinced that this confirms the existence of the so-called third force. The revelations came to light at a joint news conference by State President F.W. de Klerk and Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone yesterday.

Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied that any members of his organization were involved in weapons supply.

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[Begin Buthelezi recording] I am completely unaware that he supplied guns to any person, including any member of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. I am just as surprised as anyone else about the allegations because I'm not aware which member of the IFP he was supplying with guns. [end recording]

The 36-page report released to the media yesterday contained allegations involving top police officials including deputy police commissioner, Lieutenant-General Basic Smit, CID [Criminal Investigations Department] Chief Johan le Roux, and the head of the police counterintelligence division, Major General Krapies Engelbrecht. They and other police officers named in the report have been placed on compulsory leave.

Timing of Report Questioned

MB2103102294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0630 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] A spokesman for the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in the Transvaal, Mr. Hennie Bekker, says the timing of the publication of the Goldstone Commission's report has to be seriously questioned. Mr. Bekker said in a radio program this morning that one could also ask whether the report would have seen the light if the IFP was going to participate in the election. On the alleged involvement of a prominent Transvaal IFP leader, Mr. Thembo Khoza, Mr. Bekker said the IFP believes in the legal principle that one is innocent until proven otherwise.

ANC's Mbeki Reacts to 'Third Force' Report

MB1903203094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Report by Ben MacLennan]

[Text] East London March 19 SAPA—Policemen involved in gun-running and instigating violence should be punished, but it was the system itself that had to change, African National Congress [ANC] national chairman Thabo Mbeki said on Saturday [19 March]. Speaking to about 200 people at an ANC meeting in the coloured area of Pefferville, he said the latest Goldstone report had made disclosures about the role of various police officers in killing people.

He was sure that those involved in bringing weapons into the country and deliberately sending out groups to attack people on trains and at bus stops were bad people. "But I think the reason they were able to act like that is because they were products, they were representatives of a bad system."

"It is the system that we must change. The culprits no doubt must be punished, but the system has to change."

The ANC wanted a new government not because it wanted new faces, but because it wanted a new relationship between government and the people. It was important that this new government be responsive to what people were saying "and that's not what we've experienced in the last 40 years".

Says ANC To Pursue Charges

MB2003174494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] King William's Town March 20 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] would ensure that those guilty of fomenting violence were brought to book no matter what political positions they held, the organisation's national chairman, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said on Sunday [20 March]. Speaking at an ANC rally in King William's Town, he said the most recent Goldstone report had identified senior police officers as having been involved in the campaign of violence and death that had taken place in South Africa for many years.

"I am certain that the ANC is going to pursue this matter no matter how high it reaches," he said.

"It doesn't matter how high people are, it does not matter how big their titles, it doesn't matter where they are within the politics of South Africa.

"The terrorists must be punished."

This was a responsibility the organisation owed both to the democratic process and to its people throughout the country. It was a precondition to free and fair elections.

Mr Mbeki also said the commission's report gave the lie to the belief that what had been happening in South Africa was black-on-black violence. "What is Goldstone saying? It's not black-on-black violence. It's people who are opposed to change, people who like apartheid, people who want to maintain apartheid (who were responsible).

"It was the violence of the apartheid system against our people. It was a violence carried out over many decades to ensure that our oppression continued."

Mandela Comments on 'Third Force' Allegations

MB2003110294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 20 Mar 94

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Cape Town March 20 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela will not make any firm comments on Judge Goldstone's allegations of a police "third force" operation until an international investigation has been completed. He told journalists at the Green Point sports stadium on Sunday [20 March] that he believed Mr Justice Goldstone had produced prima facie evidence of a very serious nature. "Close to 20,000 people have been killed and a comparatively small number of people have been arrested and

very few convicted. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that this prima facie evidence forms the basis of an investigation by an international team. Until then I will not make any firm statement," he said. "We are investigating here the crimes committed by experts who know how to cover up," he said. "International experts with equal ability to uncover these crimes are needed to investigate the allegations. It is a pity (State) President de Klerk has been so dismissive of the findings of a judge of the appeal court, which has shown that we were right in calling for an international investigation."

Mr Mandela started a one day rally tour of the Cape Peninsula by addressing children at a Lions Club of Camps Bay children's day at the stadium.

Police Union Calls on TEC To Guarantee Job Security

MB2003133994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1316 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 20 SAPA—The South African Police Union [SAPU] on Sunday [20 March] called on the government and the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] to give public guarantees for the job security of policemen in a new dispensation. The police union also urged that no witch-hunt be undertaken against any policemen for past deeds.

The TEC should also urgently investigate indemnity for those policemen, who formed part of the covert structures of the past, SAPU said.

SAPU said drastic measures such as the forced leave of police generals allegedly involved in gun running, uncovered by the Goldstone Commission, was demoralising the police force.

SAPU said the possibility of policemen bill of rights should be urgently investigated in consultation with the police union.

Retiring Police General Criticizes de Klerk

MB2103123394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Report by W Blumenfield]

[Text] Cape Town March 21 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk had lost a lot of white support and was doing something dramatic to gain black support, police public relations head Maj-Gen Leon Mellet said on Monday [21 March].

He was commenting on a report released by the Goldstone Commission implicating South African Police officers, including three generals, of being involved in "third force" activities. "The way it was made public came as a shock to all of us," Gen Mellet said at his farewell function in Cape Town. He is retiring.

Gen mellet said he disputed the implications. "The whole thing is worrying. It's unsettling, because it was done unfairly. I am upset about the way it was made public."

He said he felt the perception was being created that those named in the report were guilty. "They have been found guilty before the investigating team has arrived in South Africa." He went on: "Do you really think a general would start a third force? Whatever the finding about those involved in the so-called third force, let it be known very soon with the same haste in which the allegations were made public."

Gen Mellet said he was asking only for fairness and the truth. "Be reasonable and be fair. Don't be overhasty in crucifying these men. If they broke the law, it's a different story."

Gen Mellet called for public support for the police, adding that pressure on the force was bound to increase in the run-up to the elections.

Police would be out in force at polling booths. "We also have 5,000 reservists to call up and slightly more than 3,000 retired policemen."

He accused Bophuthatswana policemen of plundering during the uprising in the homeland. They had smashed automatic teller machines to get at their contents, he said. "Those police will be our colleagues in the next couple of weeks. If that is an example, then the SAP do not wish to be part of that force."

Viljoen Assured by Mandela of Homeland Reality

MB1803180694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] The leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, says he's been assured by the leader of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, that an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] is a reality. General Viljoen told the Pretoria Press Club that his party wanted to complete all the details for an Afrikaner volkstaat before the election and to define the self-determination aspect of the Afrikaner as soon as possible. However, he said that proof of support for a volkstaat was of cardinal importance and could only be done by voting in next month's election. According to General Viljoen, the establishment of a volkstaat cannot be stopped if there are more than a million votes in its favor. However, it would be up to the constitutional court to decide whether there was sufficient support.

ANC Official: Agreement Reached on Volkstaat

MB1903064394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] The national chairman of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Thabo Mbeki, says an agreement has been reached with the Freedom Front on a

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volkstaat [homeland]. Addressing businessmen at Richard's Bay, Mr. Mbeki said the ANC would be willing to pursue the agreement in the constitution-making process after the elections.

The statement by Mr. Mbeki followed an announcement by General Constand Viljoen of the Freedom Front yesterday that he had been assured by the leader of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, that the volkstaat was a reality.

AVF Adopts Constitution for Volkstaat

*MB1903191394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1728 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Text] Johannesburg March 19 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] on Saturday adopted a constitution for implementation in a planned but as yet unidentified "volkstaat" [homeland], AVF leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said. The constitution provides for a republic and citizenship for "members of the volk" [people].

Non-citizens' rights would be afforded protection by the law between nations (volkereg). There would be a bill of rights and responsibilities for citizens and non-citizens.

The AVF said it would release next week the results of a survey it had conducted among landowners on inclusion in the volkstaat as well its claims on land it wanted included in its republic.

The AVF said it would support any lawful claim on territory and that it would respect the wishes of landowners who wanted their land to be under "volkstaat" jurisdiction. It said it would back its land claims with all means at its disposal.

The AVF said its republic would be Christian and would have English and Afrikaans as official languages. It would be governed by an assembly elected directly by constituencies at five-year intervals. There would be a state president and an executive council.

The assembly would ratify the constitution by a two-thirds majority while a 51 per cent majority could force a referendum.

Representatives who acted contrary to their mandates could be disqualified. The "volkstaat" economy would be run on free market principles.

More details of the constitution would be released soon, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Government Rejects Idea of Sovereign Zulu Kingdom

*MB1903151794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1421 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Report by L. Roderick]

[Text] Vryheid March 19 SAPA—The government has rejected the idea of a sovereign Zulu Kingdom, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Saturday [19 March]. Speaking in Vryheid, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said there had to be a role for the Zulu king and his kingdom in a new dispensation, but not specifically as a monarchy.

Mr Meyer said the new constitution provided for Natal/kwaZulu to govern itself but warned that the government would not tolerate intimidation against voting in kwa-Zulu/Natal.

Zulu Spokesman Clarifies Sovereignty Proclamation

MB2003071394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] KwaZulu spokesman Thembinkosi Mmemelo says Friday's [18 March] proclamation by the Zulu king on the sovereignty of kwaZulu was not a unilateral declaration of independence. Mr. Mmemelo said what King Goodwill Zwelithini had proclaimed was the right of the kingdom of kwaZulu to freely determine its relationship with the rest of South Africa.

He said King Goodwill had demanded that the kingdom be recognized as it had existed in 1934. This area included kwaZulu, Natal, and parts of the eastern Transvaal, and had extended south to the Umzimvubu River.

The king would probably decide within the next few days on whether kwaZulu would have federal or international relations with South Africa. If he chose the latter, it would mean that the kingdom would become an independent state.

IFP Rejects Taking Part in Provincial Election

*MB2003054694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Report by P. Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg March 19 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] central committee said on Saturday [19 March] it rejected President F W de Klerk's suggestion that it take part in provincial elections in Natal/kwaZulu. It also rejected a suggestion that IFP members be included in the candidate lists of the National Party.

The central committee said in Ulundi the IFP stood by the constitutional demands it made in December, 1993 and that it would not enter the elections until its bottom-line constitutional demands were met.

The IFP also decided to establish a national action committee to devise programmes to give people constructive ways of opposing the interim constitution.

De Klerk, Mandela, IEC Discuss Natal, Elections

*MB2103100494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0907 GMT 21 Mar 94*

[Report by N Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria March 21 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela met representatives of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] in Pretoria on Monday [21 March]. Discussions centred on developments in Natal and how to ensure free and fair elections there. Government spokesman Mr Dave Steward said he did not expect a joint statement to be issued after the talks. The Inkatha Freedom Party and Zulu monarchy were apparently not represented at the meeting.

ANC's Mbeki on Zulu Kingdom, Afrikaner Homeland

*MB2003071094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2205 GMT 19 Mar 94*

[Report by Ben MacLennan]

[Text] East London March 19 SAPA—Any dismemberment of South Africa, such as the establishment of a Zulu kingdom, would have to be decided by the people of South Africa as a whole, African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Thabo Mbeki said on Saturday [19 March]. Speaking at an ANC fundraising dinner in East London, he also said neither he nor ANC President Nelson Mandela had accepted an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland].

He said the ANC had been looking forward to the meeting which was to have been held with the Zulu king this week but was cancelled. "As of now we have never received any proposal from the Zulu king as to what he wants so we don't know what he wants apart from what was reported in the newspapers. We would like to engage the king to hear what he wants and to see in what manner whatever concerns he expresses can be addressed."

Clearly, in legal, political and constitutional terms, and in ordinary reality there was no such thing as an independent kwaZulu/Natal. The question of the secession of any part of South Africa could not be decided on except through democratic processes. "Any matter that has to do with dismemberment of South Africa in any way is a matter that would have to be decided by the people of South Africa as a whole."

He said the ANC had not agreed to a volkstaat. What it had agreed was to continue discussions with what was now called the Freedom Front on the idea of a volkstaat. "To continue the discussions and possibly conclude them before the elections, we've agreed to that."

A document agreed to by the ANC and the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Union] in September last year stipulated that any solution to the volkstaat question would have to be consistent with the principles of

democracy and non-racialism. The two sides had agreed that any further discussion on the issue should be guided by these principles. "So the proponents of a volkstaat have an obligation to make proposals about a (territory) that would be democratic, non-racial, anti-apartheid, resulting in peace, absence of conflict and so on. If a volkstaat consistent with these principles can be proposed, I don't think the ANC will have a problem with it." However no such proposal had been made. "So there is no volkstaat to be accepted by Nelson Mandela or myself."

PAC President: All Land To Be Expropriated

*MB2003174394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1607 GMT 20 Mar 94*

[Report by J. Rees]

[Text] Bethlehem March 20 SAPA—A Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] government would expropriate all land without compensation, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu told about 1,000 supporters in Bethlehem's Bohlokong township on Sunday [20 March]. Speaking at the end of a three-day election swing through the [Orange] Free State, he said the land would be restored to the people or held in trust by the state. "All people have equal claim to the land," he said.

Mr Makwetu told the crowd fears that the PAC's land policy spelt economic disaster were unfounded. While no land would be for sale between individuals, land allocated to citizens would, for surety purposes, carry leasehold title with the same force and effect as freehold titles.

The PAC president said farmers could continue farming, but only on land sufficient for their purposes. The rest would be claimed by the state and allocated to other citizens.

A vote for any party ~~except~~ the PAC was a vote for disaster as other parties promised houses but not land, Mr Makwetu said. "A vote for them is a vote for a constitution which will never give you freedom or justice, and will perpetuate your enslavement and misery while entrenching the privileges the minority continue to enjoy at your expense."

Mr Makwetu said the PAC promised an end to violence and repression and would deal effectively with poverty and the lack of houses and jobs.

Recent events in Bophuthatswana should be a lesson for those still refusing to allow free political activity in any part of South Africa, Mr Makwetu said. "It is that there is no amount of force which will ever silence the will of the people to be free."

Winnie Mandela Promises Jobs to ANC Supporters

MB2003180094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Report by J. Rees]

[Text] Virginia March 20 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] would give priority to its supporters when it provides jobs after the April election, the ANC Women's League president, Winnie Mandela, said on Sunday [20 March]. "We will prioritise for our comrades. We are going to provide employment for all of you, starting with the comrades who served in prison for our cause."

Speaking to several thousand supporters from Melodong township outside Virginia and neighbouring Mandela Park squatter camp, Mrs Mandela laid heavy emphasis on the ANC's aim to provide houses. "I cannot believe the shacks I saw," she said, launching a fierce attack on National Party housing policies and its migrant labour system.

"It is these inhuman practices that compel us to remove the De Klerk fascist regime."

Mrs Mandela said the ANC would build decent houses for everybody. A better life was planned for all South Africans, with priority for the victims of apartheid.

"We will provide you with jobs and education facilities, put people back to work to create a growing economy, and will provide services, health and education," she said.

Mrs Mandela said the lack of housing and services had reached crisis proportions, adding that the ANC's main aim was to focus on the 7.5-million squatters and their filthy townships.

As at her people's forum meeting in Bloemfontein on Saturday, Mrs Mandela allowed only five questions from the crowd.

ANC Midlands Official Reportedly Killed 20 Mar

MB2103101294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] Durban March 21 SAPA—Four people, including African National Congress [ANC] Midlands official and Richmond Youth League leader Mzwandile Mbongwe, were shot dead in Ndaleni on Sunday [20 March], police said. The ANC confirmed the killings and said it was investigating. Mr Mbongwe was a prominent ANC Midlands spokesman and was on the organisation's candidates list for the provincial legislature. South African Police spokesman Capt Henry Budhrum named the other victims as Mr Mzo Mkhize, 22, Mr Mfaniseni Latha, 21, and Mr Muizwendoda Ximba, 22. Spent R4 cartridges were found at the scene, said Capt Budhrum.

Germans Arrested Following Shootout With Police

MB2003192894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The South African Police have arrested 2 more suspects on attempted murder charges after part of an investigation into German links with South African right-wing radicals.

One of the two Germans arrested at a smallholding near Pretoria is also linked to sabotage activities in Namibia. They were found to be in possession of firearms. The arrest follows a shootout between two police constables and three German nationals east of Pretoria last week. One German was shot dead during the encounter and one arrested. Another escaped. Several firearms, including a Scorpion machine pistol, was found in their car. This led to an investigation into their presence in South Africa and their contact with right-wing figures in Pretoria.

A report also alluded to preeminent South African politicians having been identified for assassination.

ANC Allegedly Kill Former Bophuthatswana Minister

MB1903191594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] There has been a turn of events in Bophuthatswana. A former member of parliament and his brother, a government official, have been necklaced.

The two were murdered by a mob in Mshana near Mmabatho. Eye witnesses say the crowd was made up of ANC [African National Congress] supporters. Tutu Msomi has the story.

[Begin recording] [Msomi] Mr. Johannes Kadi, a member of parliament, and his brother, Mr. Petrus Kadi, were necklaced in front of this house. The MP's house and shops were burned down. Lilian, Mr. Kadi's daughter who witnessed the attack, had a narrow escape. She said more than 1,000 people—some she knew—invaded the house yesterday in the afternoon.

[Lilian] There was a meeting between the ANC and the people of the village. After the meeting a lot of people came here. They were throwing stones at the house, then we went into the house. They were burning the house, then we ran away from the house as the house was burning. Then they took my father out, then they came here.

[Msomi] Lilian said they reported the matter to the police and no arrests had been made. But Chief Edward Lemeco, an ANC member, denied that he had a meeting with ANC supporters.

[Lemeco] We discussed our post office that was taken here by the president and Mr. Kadi. The community

wanted to go and take the post [as heard] back by force, and I told them that that cannot be allowed.

[Msomi] We tried unsuccessfully to get Mr. Lucas Mangope's comment on this matter. We were told he was asleep and could not be disturbed. [end recording]

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[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Goldstone Commission Report—"President de Klerk has acted properly in suspending from duty all the police officers implicated by the Goldstone Commission in a wide variety of evil activities, ranging from massacre by hit squads to train and hostel violence, gun running, the frustration of criminal inquiries, destruction of evidence, and more," an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 20 March on page 28 states. "The evidence collected by the Goldstone Commission is voluminous and credible" and suggests the AK-47 assault rifles "used in many criminal attacks on innocent people may be traced back, not to smugglers from Mozambique, but to the SAP [South African Police]." Minister of Law and Order Kriel "may have been kept in the dark" and Police Commissioner General van der Merwe "kept himself in the dark, diligently ignorant of the causes of the slaughter that has afflicted this country for years. However in both cases it is incomprehensible that Mr de Klerk has failed to remove them from office, at least until the Goldstone investigations and the criminal investigations that must surely follow, are complete." The mystery is why Mr de Klerk clings "to the old guard under whose dubious supervision the rot set in."

SUNDAY NATION

Delaying Tactics—The Goldstone Commission report "that there is a Third Force that has been perpetrating violence in the past four years" is welcome, "however we do not understand why the commission's report was not forwarded to the Attorney General for the immediate prosecution of those implicated," an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 20 March on page 6 notes. "The reluctance to detain the generals is likely to allow those implicated to interfere with investigations." "We cannot help but charge that De Klerk's strategy of ordering investigations instead of detentions is yet another delaying tactic in the hope the issue will be forgotten." "The ANC [African National Congress], through its influence in the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] should ensure that the entire command structure of the police be placed in neutral hands until a democratic government formally acquires the instruments of power. This includes removing Kriel from office."

King Zwelithini's Proclamation—"Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's Friday proclamation of kwaZulu/Natal as a sovereign kingdom and calls to his subjects to defend it at all costs, have confirmed our suspicions that he is nothing more than a puppet for Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi," the second editorial in the SUNDAY NATION on 20 March on page 6 notes. "To us, it seems the high-profile Buthelezi—under pressure from leading international figures to join the national elections—has opted to push the King forward to make pronouncements on his behalf and then claim to be supporting the position as a 'servant' of the monarch." "Maybe it is time that the King refrained from politics and left this to politicians."

WEEKEND STAR

"Breathtaking Litany of Shame"—"The latest accusations against rogue policemen take the breath away," the "prima facie evidence" comes from "officers of the highest calibre, ranging from majors to a general, have been party to the most damning exposure of third force activity so far," an editorial in the Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 19-20 March on page 14 notes. "Only one man has the power to act effectively: President de Klerk." "All the police officers named in the report must be suspended immediately, not sent on leave, and those men implicated who are not members of the SAP must not be allowed to skip the country." "De Klerk must replace the Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe, not only because the general bears ultimate responsibility, but because his lack of interest in bringing his own men to book is glaringly evident. Law and Order Minister Herus Kriel's performance must also come under scrutiny."

RAPPORT

Urgent Action Needed on 'Third Force'—The Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans of 20 March points out in a page-20 editorial: "In the storm over possible involvement of senior policemen in a so-called Third Force which allegedly sowed violence, there is at present little more than allegations against certain people, and vehement denials." "The independent investigating team will have to present evidence which can be laid before a court, and on which a court must decide. The matter has been raised by the Goldstone Commission critical days before an election, and therefore it needs to be dealt with as speedily as possible. Those who are guilty must be punished by the court without delay, but the innocent must not have to live for months under the cloud of untested accusations. Not only they but the whole country is feeling a degree of uncertainty over the trustworthiness of the upholders of the law. Let us not have a repeat of the dismissal of military officers after the Goldstone raid on the offices of Military Intelligence. As far as we can remember, not a single one of them has to date been convicted in a court of law, and some of them have in fact been reappointed to their posts. The question still remains over where the mistake lay: with the officers who were accused, or with the rash

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actions of the Goldstone Commission. With the election little more than a month away, this case must be treated with double the urgency."

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[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

DP, NP Unable To Penetrate Black Electorate Market— Paul Pereira, who is public affairs manager of the South African Institute of Race Relations, writes in an article in the "Election Watchdog" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 March, that "the chances of the traditionally white National and Democratic parties penetrating the black electoral market in any substantial way seem slim." The Democratic Party's (DP) attempts this week to hold public meetings on western Cape tertiary campuses "were disrupted by ANC [African National Congress] supporters, echoing the disruptions last year of DP meetings in Khayelitsha and Gugulethu as well as the more recent disruptions of NP [National Party] road shows." "Natal, in which Africans constitute 81 percent of the population (including kwaZulu) is another area where the traditionally white parties have to contend with 'no-go' areas." "Amidst all the attention being focused on events in Bophuthatswana, East Rand violence, and constitutional negotiations, we could lose sight of the predicaments of the Democratic and National parties. These two traditionally white parties are, in some of South Africa's most populous areas, being denied a hearing."

Only 'Reasonably' Free, Fair Election Expected—In the "One in Your Eye" column on the same page, Kaizer Nyatsumba, asks: "Will the election be free and fair? I don't think so. Given the very high degree of political intolerance in our society, it is impossible that we can have a free and fair election. Instead, we should now hope for a reasonably free and fair election—and we would be lucky to have even that. But, realistically, that is what is within the realm of possibility at the moment. Although ANC members have been the guiltiest, not many parties have clean hands in this regard."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk 'Dereliction of Duty' in Third Force Claims—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 March

in a page-14 editorial says ANC President Nelson Mandela and his colleagues "accuse De Klerk of personal and direct responsibility for the deaths of black people" by an alleged "third force". However, BUSINESS DAY disagrees, saying "De Klerk's refusal over the years to give sufficient attention to the possible existence of a third force does not add up to that kind of culpability." However, the De Klerk government appears guilty of "a gross dereliction of duty." Despite the available evidence "it failed to recognise the potential dangers posed by its secret police force which, after all, was trained to see opponents of apartheid as enemies to be fought ruthlessly." De Klerk has also "ignored numerous calls" for the replacement of General Johan van der Merwe as commissioner of police "because of doubts about his commitment to the political process. The President has put in political charge of the police force first Adriaan Vlok and then Hergus Kriel—two hawks unwilling to attempt to seek out the rote which now threatens the credibility of the entire force."

ANC's 'Selective Conscience' on Controls, Discipline—A second editorial on the same page finds its "encouraging" that the ANC "is taking such a tough stance on financial discipline. The party has joined in the lambasting of self-governing territories for overspending and is pushing for a fiscal control mechanism that will apply to central government too." ANC deputy head of economics, Tito Mboweni, "wants to make sure 'the family silver is still there when the new administration takes over'." "Let us hope the family silver is treated with the same respect once the new administration has taken over," remarks BUSINESS DAY. "The ANC has already shown that it has a selective conscience on controls and discipline. It had no qualms in asking that import duties on election materials be waived, and to use finrands to buy a building. Those playing watchdog now should be watched in future with equal vigilance."

SOWETAN

Enough Evidence of 'Third Force'—"The Goldstone Commission has uncovered massive SAP [South African Police] and kwaZulu police involvement in the arming and training of large numbers of men on the Reef and Natal," states a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 March. "Even State President F.W. de Klerk admitted that there was enough evidence of a Third Force being instrumental in the taking of thousands of lives during the past four years. It is fortunate that these revelations come a few weeks before the elections. Heads must roll and De Klerk's previous timid attempts to clean the deadly mess must be given teeth."

Angola

UNITA Reportedly Accepts Posts Offered by Government

MB1903135394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has accepted government posts offered by the Angolan Government in the future government. An African diplomat who has been following the development of peace talks in Lusaka closely revealed that the Angolan Government offered UNITA the ministerial posts of health, tourism, commerce, and construction materials.

UNITA had initially expressed desire to hold the ministries of defense, interior, and finance. The source also revealed that UNITA wanted to exchange the Construction Materials Ministry for the Public Works Ministry.

The Angolan Government also offered UNITA the provincial governments of Cuando Cubango, Uige, and Lunda Sul.

Reportedly Seeking More Posts

MB1903203894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] The negotiating process in Lusaka, Zambia, continues at an impasse. According to our correspondent Pedro Manuel in the Zambian capital, although the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] accepted the portfolios offered by the government, the Black Cockerel's men want more. The government in turn refuses to yield and points out that its offer is not negotiable. Pedro Manuel reports.

The process continues at an impasse. The parties have not yet reached an agreement in the country's administration. Although it is being said that UNITA has accepted the ministries of health, trade, tourism and hotel industry, a source said that this does not change the present situation. The government has offered UNITA these posts and although UNITA has accepted them, it says they are not enough. UNITA also wants to hold other ministries, the so-called [word indistinct] ministries. The government continues to say no because its offer is nonnegotiable.

It also seems as if UNITA wants to hold the Ministry of Public Works and Urbanization, instead of the Construction Materials Ministry. This issue could find an easy solution, because both the Public Works Ministry and the Construction Materials Ministry are part of the ministries offered by the government. That is not all however [words indistinct].

On provincial governments, the situation continues unchanged. Apart from Uige, Lunda Sul, and Cuando Cubango which were offered by the government, UNITA also demands the provincial governments of Benguela,

Huambo, and Bie. As if this was not enough, UNITA also wants to administer more than 20 districts and about 50 communes [words indistinct]. The government has answered no. Now, the mediators are [words indistinct]. This work began yesterday afternoon and continued this morning, but no results have been obtained so far. The talks will be resumed on 21 March.

Meanwhile, the government negotiating team returned to Luanda this afternoon for consultations with the president of the Republic [words indistinct].

Government Peace Negotiators Return to Lusaka

MB2003205694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The government delegation to the Lusaka talks returned to Zambia today after high level consultations in Luanda in view of the current impasse. The talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Spokesman: No Further Concessions

MB2103072194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Talks between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are to resume in Lusaka today after the weekend's break. The government team to the talks returned to the Zambian capital yesterday afternoon after a visit to Luanda for consultations at the highest level. Shortly before leaving Luanda's 4 February Airport, government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY, ANGOP, that his team was not going to make any more concessions. He added that, quote, our proposals are definitive and we have no further concessions to make, unquote. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Moco Returns From OAU Meeting

MB2003054194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Prime Minister Marcelino Moco returned to Luanda a few minutes ago from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended a meeting of the OAU Ad Committee for southern Africa.

Deputy Foreign Minister Views OAU Resolution

MB2103103794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The OAU ad hoc committee met in Harare, Zimbabwe, yesterday, and it approved yet another resolution that could help the Angolan peace process. The resolution was adopted after a six-hour meeting of southern African heads of state and government. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was represented by Prime Minister Marcelino Jose Carlos Moco at the OAU meeting. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Moco was accompanied by Deputy Defense Minister Pedro Sebastiao and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Chikoti. The summit discussed the war in Angola and the current stage of the Lusaka peace talks. The fact that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] appears to agree to one thing today, only to disagree the next day, made the OAU adopt yet another resolution.

[Begin Chikoti recording] The meeting found that the situation in Angola is extremely serious. In the words of the OAU secretary general, this summit could not have wound up without a communique conveying some serious concerns. First of all, UNITA must participate in the democratic process by unambiguously accepting the offer made by the government. Furthermore, it was noted that the Angolan Government has made extremely important concessions and that the international community must now consider Resolutions 864 and 903, because what is happening now is dangerous and a firmer approach to the problem must be adopted.

His Excellency Prime Minister Marcolino Moco asked for His Excellency OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak's personal support and direct commitment to the Angolan peace process, urging the United Nations and the United States to view the Angolan issue in a very serious light.

Thus, the resolution on Angola carries another important implication: We can now use it as a working tool because of the OAU ad hoc Committee's concern about the prevailing situation in Angola at a time when peace talks are being held and the Angolan Government has made extremely important concessions to UNITA. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Moco held a private meeting with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano shortly after being welcomed at the airport in Harare on 18 March by Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. Though the press has learned nothing about the meeting with the Mozambican head of state, it is thought that the Angolan and Mozambican peace processes were discussed. Prime Minister Moco also met Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday morning. The Angolan official briefed him on the Lusaka peace talks and on Angola's political, military, economic, and social situation.

Prime Minister Moco asked the Egyptian head of state to have the OAU take concrete steps to ensure that UNITA abandons the path of war and signs a peace accord. The OAU chairman promised he would work to find greater support for the Angolan peace process from the international community. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reportedly Steps Up Attacks in South

MB1903125094 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has stepped up its military operations in the north of Cacula and Quilengues Districts.

Walter Lopes, chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] on the southern front, speaks about the situation in the area over the past few days.

[Begin recording] [Lopes] UNITA has been laying mines on the population's farms and has been constantly shelling the Chivuwo position. For a week now the enemy has been shelling the Chivuwo position, where about 7,000 civilians are living with us.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are there casualties on both sides?

[Lopes] There have been some casualties among the population.

[Correspondent] Are there any casualties among the FAA?

[Lopes] Some have been wounded.

[Correspondent] How many?

[Lopes] When the enemy shelled that position yesterday, three of our soldiers were wounded. [end recording]

Antonov-124 Bound for Angola Detained in Namibia

MB2003200794 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Mar 94 pp 1,5

[Excerpt] RUNDU: Friday, March 11—A massive Antonov-124 freighter, the world's second largest cargo plane, is still detained at Rundu airfield, where the four engine intercontinental aircraft is guarded by the police with no one allowed to board her. She arrived at Rundu airfield on Tuesday afternoon after loading a consignment of goods in Windhoek. More goods were taken into her huge cargo holds at Rundu airfield, and shortly afterwards police and custom officials arrived. Since then the huge jet has been grounded, seized by the Namibian police until clearance is received from Luanda that she can proceed.

Luanda though will in all likelihood not provide the necessary clearance because the government there knows nothing about the jet, which is painted snow white and bears no markings other than the number 26023.

The inspector general of Police, General Andima, confirmed this afternoon that Luanda's embassy in Windhoek has officially denied a statement by the commander of the Antonov that she was outbound for Luanda. The Luanda authorities know nothing about the aircraft, and General Andima said that unless the commander of the aircraft could now prove that what he had told the Namibian police was true, the aircraft would be kept grounded.

General Andima was kind enough to give some details about the mystery at Rundu. He said that on Tuesday, March 9, the huge jet landed at Windhoek International. There she took in supplies, a cargo which had to be supplemented at Rundu airfield. After taking off from

Windhoek the aircraft did land at Rundu airfield where more goods were loaded. Her holds, which can take 90 tons of cargo, are filled.

General Andima said that he could confirm officially that masses of medicines were included in the cargo, but he would not elaborate further. The commander was asked to produce documentary proof of his flight instructions, and he did in fact hand over to the police and customs officials at Rundu airfield a document, which soon proved to be without any value.

Investigation and communication with the Angolan authorities revealed that this document was not a legitimate one and not issued by Luanda.

"You are aware of the restrictions the Angolan authorities had placed on their airspace and that no air movements were allowed other than those authorised by them. In view of that we can not allow the Antonov to take off from Rundu," General Andima said.

The general did not elaborate on the nature of all the cargo on board, and rumours were ripe that the aircraft was outbound not for Luanda, but Jamba, which has an unsurfaced but very high standard airfield, for only quite recently the ADVERTISER'S reporter-in-chief landed there. [passage omitted]

Reportedly Carrying Arms for UNITA

MB2103052794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The aircraft that have been impounded in Namibia were carrying lethal equipment for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Sebastiao (Dombassi), Angola's consul in Namibia, said UNITA used a Russian aircraft manned by Russian or South African crews for its logistical supplies.

[Begin (Dombassi) recording] The Rundu airport is being used to refuel aircraft flying from South Africa to areas controlled by [words indistinct]. Usually, the aircraft declare a fictitious flight plan, stating a return itinerary from South Africa to Luanda via Rundu. This is designed to deceive the Namibian authorities. In fact, the aircraft have never been granted permission by the relevant Angolan authorities to fly over Angola. The two aircraft were impounded on 6 March and on 19 March. [end recording]

Sebastiao (Dombassi) said UNITA's lobbies [preceding word in English] in South Africa used air corridors [words indistinct] to supply Jonas Savimbi's forces in Angola.

[Begin (Dombassi) recording] The aircraft flying from South Africa to supply UNITA areas left from Lanseria airport. The resupply flights used to be carried out by Namibian or South African aircraft. Recently, these aircraft were exposed and so they have opted to use Russian aircraft. In some instances, the aircraft are

manned by Russian crews. The Antonov-26 that was impounded on 6 March was manned by a Russian crew. The entire crew of the Antonov-32 impounded on 19 March was South African. [end recording]

UNITA Reportedly Receiving Arms From Zaire, RSA

MB2103052894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Reports from Cuito say aircraft from Zaire have been violating Angolan airspace and landing in Andulo, carrying war materiel for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Hercules C-130s flying from the Republic of Zaire and South Africa have been landing regularly in Andulo, carrying war materiel and fuel for UNITA rebel forces. This was revealed by citizen Domingos Lucas, who abandoned the Black Cockerel ranks on 11 March, turning himself over to government authorities in Kunje Commune. He said his decision was prompted by ill-treatment in the bush. Speaking at a news conference, Lucas said once unloaded, the war materiel and fuel are taken to Calupanda and to Huambo Province. He said a light aircraft is permanently based in Andulo to carry Jonas Savimbi. Lucas said UNITA is transferring civilians and troops from Jamba to Andulo, presumably to shift its central base to Bie Province.

Botswana

Masire Returns From Harare, Departs for Singapore

MB2003133694 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Excerpt] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, leaves Gaborone this afternoon on a four-day official visit to Singapore. Sir Ketumile returned home from Harare last night, where he attended a one-day meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee, which discussed a number of trouble-spots in Africa, particularly South Africa.

The Harare meeting was opened by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who regretted that some black leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party have allowed themselves to be manipulated by ultra-rightists within the white community who are opposed to the democratic process in South Africa.

He urged all parties opposed to next month's multiparty election to learn from the recent events in Bophuthatswana, which showed that no amount of repression can stand in the way of a people hungry for freedom and its right to self-determination. [passage omitted]

Comoros**Attempted Assassination of President Reported**

EA1903104094 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 1600 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] The Comoran Government last night issued a communique indicating that a resident of (Singani) in central Grande Comore had attempted to kill President Said Mohamed Djohar on 16 March during a ceremony marking the 24th anniversary of the death of Said Mohammed Cheikh [first Comoran head of government] in Moroni.

The person, who was arrested by the Presidential Guard, was in possession of a firearm. He is said to have confessed that it was the former governor of Ngazidja [Grande Comore Island], (Abdel Mohamed), who reportedly financed the murder attempt. Comoran opposition leaders like Ali Mroudjae and Abass Youssouf have reportedly been arrested by the police in connection with the incident.

Opposition Denies Involvement

AB1803202594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Djohar of the Comoros apparently had a close call early this week. According to the authorities, he narrowly escaped a murder attempt during a religious ceremony. The attempt was only revealed last night, and the government is using the incident as a stick to beat the opposition with. From Moroni, the Comoros capital, Kamardine Mohammed faxed this report:

According to last night's statement, the attempt was going to be made by a former presidential guard, who was arrested on the spot—armed with a pistol hidden in his jacket. The statement was broadcast on Radio Comoros following an emergency meeting of the government yesterday afternoon.

In a stinging attack, President Djohar's press attache, Ali Jei, denounced the opposition. Ali Jei claimed that initial investigations showed that the arrested man, Fayar Oumar, was hired by the opposition. The press attache claimed that the man was promised \$3,530 and a ticket to go to the French island of Mayotte.

The opposition has rejected the accusation, pointing out that the alleged would-be assassin was a bodyguard for a ruling party member of the Federal Assembly. They also say that the man was carrying a starter pistol. Abass Youssouf, the leader of the opposition umbrella organization, the Forum for National Recovery, told me this afternoon that this accusation was just a manipulation to discredit the opposition.

Mozambique**Chissano Returns From OAU Meeting in Harare**

MB2003061894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo yesterday after attending yet another meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, yesterday. [passage omitted]

Renamo Legal Adviser Warns Against Ties With U.S.

MB2003133894 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Mar 94 p 32

[Text] Bula-Bula [DOMINGO] enters all places armed with seven eyes and ears. At Sheik Restaurant recently, it saw South African Professor Andre Tomashausen, legal adviser to UN special representative Dr. Aldo Ajello on behalf of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, and Raul Domingos, who is extremely well known as one of principal figures in the movement led by Afonso Dhlakama, dining together in rather subdued light.

They were talking in a friendly manner, like two brothers, and at times contented smiles came to their faces. At one point, in the heat of their conversation, Tomashausen either forgot—or perhaps not—that there were other people in the restaurant and off he went, loudly warning Raul Domingos to watch out for the Americans. He reminded Domingos of what had happened with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA: The Americans had begun with many promises but had then dropped the organization led by Jonas Savimbi.

We looked around but saw no Americans. There were only some opposition party militants who have already lost their "emergent" status and are hoping for some financial aid from Uncle Sam to get going.

Bula-Bula does not like to listen to conversations in which it has not been invited to participate, so it withdrew and had a meal at the bar. Let politicians heed the following advice, though: You should not make loud comments in restaurants. Or then, if you wish to, you can talk to the newspapers. Otherwise, you may bother those in the vicinity or be heard by Bula-Bula, which is becoming ever more omnipresent.

Tanzanian Minister Denies Rumored Invasion Plans

EA1803185994 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Tanzania has strongly denied statements issued by opponents of the ruling party in Mozambique, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], that Tanzania is preparing a force to invade that country if Frelimo is

defeated in the forthcoming multiparty election. The deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the Honorable Augustine Mrema, who is visiting Mozambique, denied the allegations at a dinner given for him by his counterpart, the Mozambican interior minister, Colonel Jorge Manuel Antonio.

Speaking to Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network by telephone from Maputo, the Honorable Mrema said Mozambique had been led by Mozambicans ever since it attained its independence in 1975. Tanzania therefore had no reason whatsoever to prepare a force to invade the country. The minister said that what the citizens of Mozambique now wanted was peace to rebuild their country, and that Tanzania supported all efforts being made in Mozambique to bring that peace about. The Honorable Mrema also assured Mozambique that Tanzania would continue to condemn any intrigues aimed at bringing about war and disrupting peace in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe

Government Unable To Pay Bills; Phones Cut Off
MB2003164494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Harare March 20 SAPA—Charges that President Robert Mugabe's government is out of touch are being given added weight by the national telephone company that is cutting off scores of government telephones, faxes and telexes because of unpaid bills. Unnamed officials of

the state-owned Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) were quoted in Sunday's [20 March] edition of the independent SUNDAY GAZETTE as saying about 200 government telephone lines had been disconnected in the last two months.

Last week alone 80 lines were cut, including Mugabe's hot lines. The latter were quickly reconnected "after a directive from government", the newspaper added.

Other victims last week were 23 lines from the Immigration Department which owes R45,000 [rand], 36 from the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management for non-payment of its R35,000 bill while the Ministry of Mines' was completely cut off for an outstanding bill of R68,000.

The switchboard at Jongwe Printers, the printing company owned by the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party, went dead after a cheque meant to pay for its bill of R5,500 was bounced by the bank.

In January the Foreign Ministry lost its 70 lines, including direct lines, fax and telex services used by Mugabe's office when its bill went unpaid.

Sources said that the PTC was one client among hundreds of creditors that is owed money by the government.

Under World Bank economic austerity programmes, the Ministry of Finance has issued ironclad instructions that it will not bail out government departments that overspend their budgets, with the result that millions of dollars of bills go unpaid.

Burkina Faso

President Names Kabore New Prime Minister

AB2003210594 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The speculation is over. The news is finally out. The president of Burkina Faso has just appointed the second prime minister of the Fourth Republic. The appointment deed reads as follows:

Decree Number 94(-?121) Appointing the Prime Minister. The president of Burkina Faso, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1. Mr. Roch Marc Christian Kabore is hereby appointed prime minister.

Article 2. This decree shall be published in the official gazette of the Republic of Burkina Faso.

Done in Ouagadougou on 20 March 1994.

Signed, Blaise Compaore.

Nigeria

Referendum on Dispute With Cameroon Said Possible

AB1903213694 Paris AFP in English 2119 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Lagos, March 19 (AFP)—The Nigerian Government said Saturday [19 March] it would welcome a referendum on a border zone which has become the subject of a bitter dispute with neighbouring Cameroon.

Deputy Foreign Minister Anthony Ani told the official NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, that his government was eager to canvas the views of the inhabitants of the disputed Bakassi Peninsula.

He said Nigeria had nothing to fear if a referendum was conducted in the area because he said more than 90 percent of the population of the peninsula was made up of Efik-speaking Nigerians.

Efik is spoken by the population of two Nigerian states sharing a border with the disputed territory of 1,000 square kilometres (390 square miles), which Nigeria has always claimed.

The two countries, while trying to resolve the conflict through diplomatic channels, have stationed troops in the border area.

Ani has just returned from a visit to some five countries in central, southern and eastern Africa to brief authorities there on the Nigerian position on the dispute.

He said that although his government had yet not considered a referendum as an option, it "may give it a thought" if it would help resolve the dispute peacefully.

He reiterated his government's belief that the conflict can still be resolved through dialogue, rather than seeking a solution at the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Nigeria has accused Cameroon of "internationalising" the dispute by taking it to the court and to the United Nations Security Council.

Minister: Referendum Not Necessary

AB2003093194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Nigeria says it does not consider a referendum as an option for the resolution of her dispute with Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsula. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Chief Anthony Ani, said in an interview in Abuja that if it became necessary as part of a peaceful resolution of the dispute, Nigeria might give it a thought. He, however, added that a referendum was not necessary to establish the citizenship of the inhabitants of the peninsula. The minister emphasized that 90 percent of them were Efik-speaking Nigerians.

Senegal

Detained Opposition Leaders Appear in Court

AB1803143894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Senegal's two main opposition leaders, who were arrested on 24 February, have finally been brought before court. Abdoulaye Wade and Landing Savane were interrogated in Dakar yesterday in connection with the 16 February riots that led to the death of eight persons including six policemen. Nothing filtered out of the hearing conducted by three examining magistrates as lawyers took refuge behind the confidentiality of judicial inquiry.

Abdoulaye Wade of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] and Landing Savane, secretary general of the African Party for Democracy and Socialism were marched back to their prison cells after the hearing. They were charged with breach of internal state security. Four other accused persons, Boka Kane, PDS deputy and Pap Malik Sy, second in command of the banned Dayira Moustarchidine Wal Moustarchidate Muslim youth organization were also heard and kept in detention.

The Senegalese Government believes Wade and Landing Savane's responsibility is clearly established. This was stated by Abdoulaye Elimane Kane, Senegal's communication minister and government spokesman, who is currently visiting Paris where our Paris correspondent, Mohamed Issoufou Saliou, met him.

[Begin Kane recording] Since the docket is already before court, the public prosecutor will have the task of proving their responsibility and the defense counselors will have to prove the contrary if they can. However, the Senegalese Government is convinced today that the incidents occurred during a protest march that was indeed unauthorized and that they resulted in frightful killings, material damage, and demonstrated a clear intention to endanger the Republican institutions. There is no doubt about this viewpoint because one can verify from all newspapers published after the incidents, including private independent newspapers, that it was the organizers who gave the order for the protest march to begin, and it is quite clear that they did not take any measures to forestall the consequences of the protest march. The rest is purely technical. I tell you that the state attorney general upholds the view that they were effectively caught in the act. [end recording]

Togo

RPT Asks Supreme Court To Cancel Election Results

AB1803150294 Paris AFP in French 1359 GMT
18 Mar 94

[Text] Lome, 18 Mar (AFP)—The Supreme Court officially announced today in Lome that the Rally of Togolese People [RPT] had officially filed suit at the Supreme Court for an annulment of the results of the second round of legislative elections. The results were taken from seven constituencies where the opposition won in the 20 February elections.

The RPT, which obtained 35 seats (out of 81), accuses the opposition of having organized "massive fraud" and "preventing voters from casting their votes" in seven constituencies out of the 24 concerned in the second round of legislative elections.

According to the official election results, proclaimed by the Supreme Court on 14 March, the Togolese opposition won an absolute majority at the National Assembly, with 43 seats out of 81.

In his statement during the proclamation of the results, Supreme Court President Emmanuel Apedoh said that the election "went smoothly in line with the established procedure and in a satisfactory manner."

That opinion was shared by France, Germany, and the United States (three of the five member countries of the International Monitoring Committee on the Togolese elections) and the European Union.

According to the electoral code, the Supreme Court has, as of today, has 10 days to rule on the appeal.

Eyadema Consults Parties on Forming New Government

AB2003213894 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Excerpts] Head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema received five of the country's political parties this morning at his Lome II private residence. This is the second time such discussions have been held, less than a week after the proclamation of the final results of the second round of legislative elections. It was an occasion for the head of state to analyze the country's political situation with the said political parties prior to the formation of a new government team.

The five political parties, received in turn by President Eyadema, are the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], the Union for Justice and Democracy [UJD], led by Lal Takpandjan; the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] led by Yaovi Agboyibor; Edem Kodjo's Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD]; the Union of Liberal Independents [ULI] led by Jacques Amouzou; and the Coordination of New Forces led by Prime Minister Koffigoh. After the audience Mr. Koffigoh said he discussed the formation of a new government with President Eyadema.

[Koffigoh] *What I can tell you is that the president continues with his consultations with a view to forming a new government.*

[Unidentified correspondent] *Did you discuss the criteria for choosing a new prime minister?*

[Koffigoh] *You know, the post of prime minister is not a monarchy. It is not the duty of the outgoing prime minister to define the criteria for choosing his successor. This problem must be resolved according to the Constitution. First, we have the prerogatives of the president of the Republic, who has the power to designate the prime minister from within the parliamentary majority. This parliamentary majority also must stand out and make concrete proposals.*

RPT Secretary General Vigniko Amedegnato gave a profile for the new head of government against the background of the country's new political landscape. He must be a man of dialogue, a very experienced economist with perfect knowledge of the country's economic problems, and capable of redressing the national economy.

[Amedegnato] *We have considered the current political situation and, as the recent elections indicated, we have some majority political parties, and so, we are not dealing with the case of a single political party. The RPT has already recommended that the next government be a national union government. This is why the RPT holds the view that next prime minister must first be a man of dialogue. He must be somebody capable of conducting a dialogue with all political parties—irrespective of their leanings. In short, he should, as his predecessor said, be*

the prime minister of all Togolese. This is why we insist on this second aspect of the issue.

The third issue we raised with the president of the Republic is solidity and cohesiveness within the government, which also depends on the existing cohesion between the president and the government. So, we of the RPT want the future prime minister to be somebody who is capable of conducting a dialogue with the president of the Republic, and who can be on good terms with him. So, we think that once this prerequisite is met, it will guarantee peace in our country and at the same time enable us to come out of the critical economic situation, which is harmful to all and from which everybody is suffering. Therefore, it is essential that the prime minister be a dynamic person, a very enlightened economically, and a person capable of bailing the country out of the current economic situation. At the same time he must be somebody who can have dialogue with all the political parties to try and ensure an effective group leadership, and lead a consensus government, and we think he should be someone capable of maintaining a dialogue with the president of the Republic to ensure greater cohesion within the country's leadership. [passage omitted]

UTD leader Edem Kodjo said it is necessary to both consider the political realities and socio-economic constraints as determining factors for the appointment of the head of the future government.

[Kodjo] *The head of state, in line with Article 66 relating to the designation of a prime minister, has again held consultations with us. I can assure you that the consultations went smoothly.*

[Correspondent] *Did you discuss the criteria to serve as guidelines for the selection of the prime minister?*

[Kodjo] *We tried to develop these criteria a little, and I think what was agreed upon is quite suitable for us. But for the moment we cannot give any details.*

[Correspondent] *In view of the problems facing your country, what in your view are the criteria that can presently enable Togo to resolve these problems?*

[Kodjo] *Well, I am not here to open a debate on this issue, but I think one has to consider both the political equation and the socio-economic constraints.*

Finally, like those who preceded him, ULI leader Jacques Amouzou hinted that his discussions with President Eyadema were in line with preliminary consultations to nominate a prime minister.

[Amouzou] *I met the head of state in line with the current consultations he is holding with all and sundry, the leaders of all the political parties including the UDR, and our discussions centered only on this issue.*

[Correspondent] *Did you talk about the criteria that might come into play in the choice of a new prime minister?*

[Amouzou] *Instead of speaking about criteria for individual appointments, I rather think that we should discuss the criteria for the formation of the government which will govern the country. As I have already said about the criteria, I think one must put in place a government which will be open to all sides. For me, this is the lesson that we should draw from the legislative elections we just participated in. One should avoid anything that looks like a policy of exclusion. This is what I just explained to the head of state. I did not discuss individual problems.*

[Correspondent] *There is, all the same, the need for a man who is capable of rallying together all these forces to lead them as a team after the elections.*

[Amouzou] *If this is what you mean, here is my answer. Since you are talking about the prime minister, I think he should be the prime minister of all the Togolese people and not the prime minister of certain parties, factions, or regions. We need a prime minister who pledges security and assurance for everybody, regardless of tribal or regional origin or political leaning. I think these are the basic criteria for the prime minister, who will be called upon to govern the country together with the head of state.*

Nigerian Envoy Delivers Message to Eyadema

AB2003140094 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] This morning in Lome II, Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema received Colonel Ibrahim Sabo, defense attache at the Nigerian Embassy in Benin in charge of relations with French-speaking countries within the Economic Community of West African States. He came to deliver Nigerian Head of State Sani Abacha's gratitude to President Eyadema for his efforts at finding a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Nigerian and Cameroon concerning the Bakassi Peninsula. He added that Nigeria is always ready to solve this problem peacefully without military force. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Sabo recording, in English fading into French translation] I just brought a goodwill message from my president to President Eyadema for his tremendous peace efforts regarding our problem. I have come to tell him that Nigeria is always ready to settle the problem between Nigeria and Cameroon peacefully without any anger and without using military strength. [end recording]

General Sani Abacha's emissary was accompanied to Lome II by Colonel (Djani), deputy chief of staff of the Togolese Armed Forces, and Vincent Okobi, Nigeria's ambassador to Togo.

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